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City Treasurer—J. H. KIBBLE.
City Auditor—J. H. KIBBLE.
City Inspector—J. H. KIBBLE.
City Surveyor—J. H. KIBBLE.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE THIRD WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE SECOND WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE FIRST WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE FOURTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE FIFTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE SIXTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE SEVENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE EIGHTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE NINTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE TENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE TWELFTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD
Day in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are in good standing are invited to attend. Special meetings will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

MONEY IN CHINA.

A Country Where the Mexican Dollar Is Not Below Par.

The chief coin in circulation along the coast of China is the Mexican dollar and the copper cash. It takes from 1,000 to 1,500 cash to make a dollar, and some of the coins in use are so poor that you can break them in two between your thumb and finger. They are of the size of an old red cent, and have a square hole in the center. In order that they may be strong on a string. They are made in different parts of China, and the Viceroy of Canton is now building a mint with modern American machinery, which will turn them out by the million. In the interior of China these cash and silver and gold in the lump form the money. The standard of weight for both is the tael, which weighs about an ounce, and the money is cast in the shape of a lady's shoe. Ten taels of silver make a lump of about the size of a Chinese lady's foot, and if you want to pay out less than a tael you take your knife or a child's rattle, pound off as much as you want. It is the rudest way of doing business, but the Chinese are very suspicious of coins, and they like the pure metal. Gold bricks about an inch long and half an inch wide and of the same thickness are also used, but you have to watch these, as you do every thing else in the shape of money in China. In South China you will find a chop dollar, out of which little chips of silver have been taken, or in which holes have been bored and these holes filled with lead. You will find coins under weight and chunks of metal which are counterfeit, and the result is that every Chinese business-house has to keep one man whose business is to detect counterfeit coin. This man is called the schroff, and all the money of the establishment passes through his hands. He gives a big bond, and he is responsible for all the money he takes in. If he makes a mistake it is his loss, not that of the firm. You will find these schroffs connected with our Legation abroad, and they may be called the cashiers of the East. They are always Chinamen, and the foreign banks in Asia have all their figuring and their money calculations made by Chinamen. The Chinaman does this with his little box of buttons strung on wires; he never makes a mistake, and he is the great arithmetician of the world.—F. G. Carpenter, in National Tribune.

WOMAN'S FASCINATION.

Some of the Reasons That Attract the Stronger Sex to the Gentler.

The power of fascination inherent in women may, moreover, be divided into two kinds. All of us have seen the old lady, generally white-haired, with kindly, pleasant features, on which time has set no unfriendly mark, who still retains all her attractiveness. Note how the boys and girls adore her; they will go to her and confide their sorrows, their hopes, their ambitions, even when they would not breathe a word to their mothers. The kindly, loving interest evinced in a lad's affairs by such a one has time and again first implanted the impulses in his heart which eventually led him on to an honorable career. Quickly, almost by stealth, the good is done by such, and the good seed sown which will ripen in after time into a rich and abundant crop. On the other hand, we have most of us seen, perhaps in real life, certainly on the stage, the fascinating beauty, by her entrancing beauty, delectable, enslave men's souls and leads them (on the stage) to dare all for her sake. Such is directly opposed to the sweet old lady in her old-fashioned chair, and these two forms the opposite poles between which the fascination of woman varies. They differ, and any one who may select has some position between these two opposites. Take, for instance, a pretty and may be witty woman who, hardly of her own free will, makes every man fall in love with her to a greater or less degree. She may be innocent of all evil intention, but her position on the scale is not vastly removed from that of the melo-dramatic coquette. Or, again, take the instance of the prettiest young matron who, while devoted to home, husband and children, yet has several intimate friends of the male persuasion. But her influence is all for good. Her fascination is exerted in a worthy cause, and she has found out a great truth—that there is no friendship so lasting, so true and so pleasant as one between persons of opposite sexes, where a true feeling of bonnie camaraderie exists and there is no pretense of love-making. Such a woman, if she lives long enough, bids fair to develop into a sweet-haired old lady on whose friendship the children will rely.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Poetry of Eating.

That marvelous story-writer Guy de Maupassant says: "A man is a gourmet as he is a poet, or an artist, or simply learned. Taste is a delicate organ, perceptible and worthy of respect, like the eye and the ear. To be wanting in the sense of taste is to be deprived of an exquisite faculty, of the faculty of discerning the quality of a book or of a work of art; it is to be deprived of an essential sense, of a part of human superiority; it is to belong to one of the innumerable classes of cripples, infirm people and fools of which our race is composed. It is in a word to have a stupid mouth, just as we may have a stupid mind. A man who does not distinguish between a langouste and a lobster, between a herring (that admirable fish that carries with it all the savors and aromas of the sea) and a mackerel or a whiting, is comparable only to a man who could confound Balzac with Eugene Sue and a symphony by Beethoven with a military march composed by some regimental band-master."—Harper's Bazar.

A St. Louis woman thinks that married men ought to wear rings on their fingers, as the ladies do, indicating their social status. She says if they did there would not be so many wounded hearts lying around. When a gentleman approaches a lady she could readily determine whether or not he is in or out of the matrimonial market, and demean herself accordingly.

AN ECCENTRIC DOCTOR.

The Quaint Ways of a Successful New England Medical Man.

Dr. Charles Wild practiced medicine in Brookline, Mass., in the days when people insisted upon taking large doses of calomel, rhubarb, jalap, pica, ipecac, antimony and countless other drugs, and on being blistered and bled. The doctor was equal to the occasion, and gave his patients their money's worth of physic and service—when they could secure his attendance.

For the doctor was a difficult man to find, and, when found, to impress with the idea that he was actually needed. Unless the case was represented as a matter of life and death, he was apt to delay his visit until the patient had recovered or died. Those who hunted for him, knowing his habits of going from one patient to another, without going home for a day or a night, used to go through the street looking for "old Sal," his sorrel mare, and his familiar old buggy, standing before some house door.

But such was the public confidence in him, that in ordinary illnesses people would wait his tardy visit rather than send for another physician.

The author of "Sketches of Brookline" describes him as entering a house in the breezy way, stamping off the snow or the mud, throwing off his overcoat and letting down his black leather bag, with noise enough for three men.

His salutation, uttered in a deep, gruff voice, was likely to be, if the patient was an acquaintance: "Well! well! what kind of a kick-up have you got now?"

THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATION DESCRIBED BY A WISCONSIN GIRL.

When Hon. John Hicks was appointed United States Minister to Peru he chose as Secretary of Legation a bright American girl, Miss Elizabeth L. Banks. Since being domiciled at Lima, the capital of Peru, Miss Banks has kept her eyes open, and, with instinct sharpened by her connection with various North-western newspapers, she has proved a good news-gatherer. Writing to a friend in this city, Miss Banks says: "Peru is a very interesting country. The people are very much like the people of Peru. Ask a Peruvian when he will do any thing and he replies 'Manana,' which being translated means 'to-morrow.' Nothing is ever done to-day, all things take place on the 'manana,' which never comes. This 'manana' habit is, I suppose, breathed in with every breath of the air that one takes in Peru, and I am afraid I have drawn a good deal of it into my system.

GREAT EMERGENCIES.

The Surest Way of Being Ready for Them Is to Meet Small Ones Calmly.

The knowledge of what to do in case of sudden calamity does not generally come on the spur of the moment or by inspiration—it is already in store and waiting a summons into action. Those who keep their eyes and ears open very readily learn what is best to be done in case of fire, or burning, or sunstroke, or a broken limb, or a fainting fit, or a severe cut, or sudden and severe illness, or any other emergency that may be brought to their aid. A commonplace book in which modes of treatment in various maladies and accidents are noted down is very useful in helping one to remember what to do.

THE SUREST WAY OF BEING READY FOR THE GREAT EMERGENCIES OF LIFE IS TO MEET ALL ITS SMALL ONES NOT ONLY WITH CALMNESS, BUT WITH A MASTERFUL SPIRIT, RESOLVED TO TURN DEFEAT AND DISASTER, HOWEVER TRIFLING, TO GOOD ACCOUNT, BY LEARNING FROM THEM THE SECRETS OF VICTORY.

"To be weak is miserable, doing or suffering, and they who cultivate weakness, by refusing to use even the smallest means of overcoming obstacles in their way, cultivate misery. These unhappy souls, when called upon to confront sudden and terrible emergencies, cringe and faint and know not which way to turn, while those who with fearless courage and indomitable will fight the lesser battles of life, are strengthened thereby for those mightier conflicts that call out all their skill and resource, and make them saviors and benefactors to their associates in trouble.

YOUNG MOTHERS AND THE UNRULLED COMPOUND OBSERVED IN ELDERLY WOMEN.

Who have reared large families of children, and who have learned that broken bones will heal, that bruises get well, that there are ways of managing and preventing disease, and that it is always best to keep possession of one's wits. "All things come alike to all," and as Milton says of the affliction which at once darkened and brightened his life: "It is not so wretched to be blind as it is not to be capable of enduring blindness. But why should I not endure a misfortune which it behooves every one to be prepared to endure if it should happen, which may in the common course of things happen to every man, and which has been known to happen to the most distinguished and virtuous persons in history."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

A Little tallow well rubbed in will heal a small cut in twelve hours. For children, whose hands are invariably cutting their fingers, being scratched by the cat, or having little calloused wounds it is invaluable.

A tree measuring three feet from the ground, twelve feet six inches in circumference, is reported to exist in Gipsland, forty miles from Sale, Australia.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's Plans in Connection with That Institution.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, in an interview in the San Francisco Chronicle, gives many facts hitherto unprinted in regard to plans for the new university at Palo Alto. She says the same attention will be given to girls as to boys, and it is her purpose to have an art training-school, like the Cooper Institute, where girls who have a taste for designing may secure instruction that will enable them to earn a good living. If they then wish to study higher art they will have means to support themselves. The chief aim will be to ground the students in elementary studies, and then to give them some practical training by which they may easily support themselves. If then they desire higher training it will be freely given, but the whole spirit of the institution will be against merely ornamental education. To quote Mrs. Stanford's words on this point:

"I think it absolutely cruel to give a young man or woman who must depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood a classical education pure and simple. There is scarcely a week that Mr. Stanford is not asked to give employment to graduates of Yale and Harvard. He has six of them as co-conductors on the Market street line now. Of course it is no disgrace to them, and they will not remain long, but it is pitiful to witness the helplessness of wrongly educated young people."

When asked whether any plans had been devised for the association of the sexes, she said: "Yes, indeed. Cottages will be built which will accommodate about twenty students each, and these will be in charge of a teacher, where the personal habits, manners and amusements of the students may be under supervision. Every care will be taken to make these cottages homes in the best sense of the word, a place where no creed is taught, but where the day begins and ends with prayerful exercises, and the individual is brought under discipline. The cottages intended for boys will be about a mile distant from those occupied by the girls, but the evenings may be passed together in music or social games in the presence of and with the consent of the teachers."

"Is it true you intend to give paintings and curios in your house to the university museum?"

"Quite true, and I am determined there shall be copies of all the old masters added to the collection of paintings. Down in my ball-room is an easel, furnished with full particulars and the number of each case. The process is a remarkably simple one. A small hypodermic syringe filled with the preparation is injected under the skin. The point of the instrument being no bigger than a wool needle, the operation is as trifling as it is painless, and occupies about five seconds. It is repeated on fourteen successive days, the dose being made slightly stronger each time."—Murray's Magazine.

FEEDING OYSTERS.

How Lean Bivalves Are Fattened by Dealers in Eastern Cities.

The big oyster on the top of the barrel opened its jaws wearily and closed them with a snap, as if in response to a scarcely audible gurgle from the bottom of the keg.

"He's dry and hungry, too, I guess," said the dealer, in explanation. "It's about time to give him and the other fellows some dinner, and he poured over the oysters a bucketful of salt and water."

"Do you call that dinner?" asked the reporter.

"More after the style of a lunch," was the reply. "You see, sir, it isn't possible, for some unknown reason, to feed oysters in Washington as they do in the North. Up there a man will buy a barrel of lean oysters, without any flesh at all on their bones, as you might say, and feed them three square meals a day of corn meal and salt water, poured over them, and at the end of a month they will be as fat as butter. But oysters won't take hearty grub like that down here, and two weeks is as long as they can be kept alive and in good condition on salt and water plain. It's a funny thing that if one hundred bushels of real salt oysters are put on top of one hundred bushels of fresh oysters for four or five days, so that the drainage from the salt oysters will drip down over the fresh ones, at the end of that time the fresh oysters—supposing them to be beginning to get plump—will be as plump as possible and properly salt, while the salt oysters remain pretty much as before."

Of course, salt water must have been thrown over the whole stack daily. But, on the other hand, if the fresh oysters are put on top of the salt ones, every thing else being as in the other case, both the salt oysters and the fresh oysters will lose and become thin. When you see oysters on top of a pile opening their mouths, it is because they are thirsty, the water having drained off them. Oysters, by the way, will keep longer and better in a cellar than in a wet or damp one; they want an equable temperature neither too high nor too low; an oyster that freezes is a dead oyster. Listen to those oysters in the barrel now—you can hear their jaws go as they eat."—Washington Star.

Where Government Clerks Skinked.

The Government has at last found a use for that vast inclosed court in the Pension building. No one has ever known what it was designed for except to look spacious, and once in four years to give room for the inaugural ball. But it is now converted into a National smoking-room. For one hour each day clouds of tobacco smoke curl about the great columns and the scent of tobacco permeates the air. General Ramm has prohibited smoking in the Pension Office during working hours, and to make no keener longer and better in a cellar than in a wet or damp one; they want an equable temperature neither too high nor too low; an oyster that freezes is a dead oyster. Listen to those oysters in the barrel now—you can hear their jaws go as they eat."—Washington Star.

Painting Buildings White.

"One of the things that strikes a foreigner with wonder in this big town of New York," said an observant stranger from across the sea the other day, "is the practice apparently by authority of painting buildings white. In most European countries, if not in all, to paint city buildings white is forbidden by ordinance. To any one who has endured the discomfort of living opposite one of these white abominations in the sunny days of summer the reason of this prohibition will be obvious. There is nothing so hurtful to the eyes as the fierce glare from such a building when the sun shines on it."—N. Y. World.

THE INSTITUTE PASTEUR.

But One Per Cent. of Its Patients Have Succumbed to Hydrophobia.

Many years of labor proved to Pasteur that by inoculation he could give the disease, or cure it, in a dog; but it was not until July, 1884, that the experiment was tried on a human being. The first patient, a small lad, having been severely bitten in some dozen places on the hands, arms and legs, his mother, a simple peasant, brought him from Alsace and asked Mr. Pasteur to do the same to her son as he had done "did to dogs." Pasteur hesitated, but having procured medical advice, all of which concurred as to the impossibility of the child's recovery, he (not being himself a doctor) let his surgeons inoculate the boy, which operation was repeated fourteen times on two occasions twice in twenty-four hours to accomplish the task as quickly as possible. The child has not only never showed symptoms of hydrophobia, though it is now over four years since he was treated, but is fast growing to manhood. During the four years that have elapsed since Mr. Pasteur inoculated his first patient no fewer than 7,000 persons have been treated in the Paris institution alone, of whom 73 have died—that is to say about 1 per cent.—while before he commenced his inoculation treatment from 15 to 20 per cent. invariably succumbed. Pasteur has now made the interesting discovery that the nearer the bitten part is to the brain the shorter is the period of incubation and the more virulent the attack of the disease produced. While the ordinary mortality in such cases is eighty per cent., Mr. Pasteur by his treatment has reduced it to four per cent. Surely these facts speak for themselves. I will now give a short description of the modus operandi of the inoculation itself as I saw it. The large outer hall of the institution by eleven o'clock contained eighty-nine persons, composed of all classes, all nationalities and all ages, who had come to be inoculated (free of charge), having previously had the misfortune to have been bitten by some rabid animal. On the right hand of the hall is a regular office, in which every case, with all particulars, is most carefully registered. After the patient has furnished every possible particular he crosses the passage to a small room on the left, where the inoculation is performed. There sits the operator, who is assisted by a doctor, a nurse and a clerk, furnished with full particulars and the number of each case. The process is a remarkably simple one. A small hypodermic syringe filled with the preparation is injected under the skin. The point of the instrument being no bigger than a wool needle, the operation is as trifling as it is painless, and occupies about five seconds. It is repeated on fourteen successive days, the dose being made slightly stronger each time."—Murray's Magazine.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

"Duck—'Bess, I have three millions and I love you.' Bess—'No mistake about the three millions, is there?'—Epoch.

"Cumso—'Is Mr. Simeral a member of your church, Gazzam?' Gazzam—'Yes.' Cumso—'One of the pillars, I suppose?' Gazzam—'No; one of the sleepers.'—Munsey's Weekly.

"Passenger—'Why do you wear those mittens on your ears? Afraid you'll catch cold?' Conductor—'No, but I will well brought up, and I don't want to hear the driver swear at the horses.'—Munsey's Weekly.

"Mr. Prettyboy—'Miriam, if you will be mine our bliss will know no alloy.' Miriam Smelt (whose father is a gold refiner)—'No, Mr. Prettyboy, papa assures me that any thing about eighteen carats fine doesn't wear well.'—Jewellers' Weekly.

"Overheard in the 'Rialto.'—'What did you wear last night?' asked the celerity. 'A lovely mayonnaise,' replied the lettuce. 'And you?' 'I never was so mortified in my life; I wasn't dressed at all,' said the celerity; and the beet blushed.—Life.

"Ponsonby (somewhat boastfully)—'I may say, Miss Blotterwick, that I am quite an adept at athletics. I can row, ride—either horse or bike—swim, spar, jump and run.' Miss Blotterwick (sweetly)—'Here comes papa. Do let me see you jump and run.'—Time.

"What is Coming—First Female—'I suppose you will attend the primary to-night?' Second Female—'No, I guess not. You see, I promised my husband I would take him to the theater, and if I go back on my word I know I won't get a decent meal for a week.'—Terre Haute Express.

"Mr. Centpercent—'Business is so brisk and correspondence accumulates so that I fear I shall be obliged to employ an amanuensis.' Mrs. Centpercent—'Very well, my dear, get a amanuensis if you must; but I decidedly object to your having a womanuensis in the office.'—America.

"Horatio," remarked Hamlet on the ramparts of the castle on that memorable Christmas; "if Ophelia hangeth not up her stocking she gets no gift from me." "Good Hamlet, economical forever!" chuckled his friend; "thou savest the price of the gift, for thou knowest stockings have not been invented yet."—Judge.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the professor, "I find that I can not perform the experiment of inflation, as the wind machine is out of order." There was a great groan of disappointment. "However," added the professor, suddenly, "I may be able to provide a substitute. Is there a gentleman from Chicago in the audience?"—Drake's Magazine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BET.

Two Cockneys Wager Even Money on a Man-Eating Shark.

About thirty miles off the port of Honolulu, as we were headed for San Francisco, a big shark suddenly appeared on the steamer's port quarter, and only a biscuit throw away, and for a time he was the observed of all observers. He was estimated to be fifteen feet long, and the sailors were agreed that they had never seen a larger one. He kept a hateful eye on the people crowding to the rail to see him, and although pork and other stuff were thrown over he paid no attention to the food. It looked as if he had lately gorged himself or was bound to have one of the passengers. He appeared at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and had not moved an inch when night came. Daylight found him still there, and when noon came and that wicked starboard eye of his continued to stare at us word went round the ship that some one was doomed. We had two English cockneys who were making a tour of the world, and as the question turned upon who would fall a victim one of them drawled out:

"I say, Fustus, but ere's our bloom-in' chance to make or lose ten pun's if ye dares."

"Ow's that?" asked the other.

"IT wagers a ten that the fish gets you 'twer I. If one of 'us 'is to be got 'its you."

"Done, Tommy," replied the other, without looking up from his book.

Night came and the shark still hung on. Daylight came again and he was still there. Some of the passengers pooled, but I think all were somewhat affected by the monster's persistency. At about ten o'clock we sighted a water-logged vessel and ran close to her. All the passengers had crowded to the port rail, when some movement precipitated both cockneys into the sea. They made a great splash as they fell, and disappeared for only three or four seconds. When they came to the surface the steamer was already checking speed, and as they began to tread water to keep afloat we heard one of them say:

"Fustus, old boy, I'm going to win that ten."

"Not hit I knows me self, Tommy,"